

founded on a peculiarity of the earth's motion, gives 91,000,000 miles. And lastly, the new estimate obtained by Mr. Simon Newcomb (U. S.), founded on observations of Mars in 1862, makes the sun's distance 92,400,000 miles. The mean of these values is 91,771,000 miles, or nearly 630,000 miles less than the greatest estimate.

From the above results it will be seen that astronomers over-estimate the accuracy of their calculations, when they expressed the sun's distance as if it were known correctly within a thousand miles. But we may justly wonder at the results recorded. Returning to our illustrative prisoner, it is as if his estimate of the steep's distance differed from their mean by less than fourteen yards.

TRAIN ON THE STUMP.

(From the London Review.)
THE very insignificant personage who strives to make himself notorious at the complete sacrifice of self-respect, has commenced a lecture in Cork. As might be imagined, the fact of his being arrested has sent up the value of what he calls his lectures, and has enabled him to make more money at the doors than if he appeared as an ordinary showman or declaimer. We cannot imagine for a moment that the sensible inhabitants of Cork look upon him as anything but an object of amusement or annoyance. In America he belonged to a certain set of persons for whom that country has room, who have a sort of license for peripatetic spouting, and who, being afflicted with an incontinence of language, are regarded with a sort of compassionate interest. For some time he traded upon the abuse of England. We would not have his tramway, and he went off at a safe distance to howl at this country for the entertainment of New York rowdies. When Anglophobia took the shape of Fenianism, Train identified himself in a cautious manner with the movement, and in fact has existed upon the reputation he acquires from getting his name into newspapers at any cost. It is with some reluctance that we play part of his game for him in alluding to him. He is as proud of a kick as of a compliment, and is irrepressible simply from want of shame. But our wonder is why even in Ireland, a dozen persons will pay to hear the balderdash which he spouts. We have a report of his performance in a local journal before us. He is described as in full evening costume, "a dress coat with brass buttons forming a conspicuous feature of his attire." The "brass buttons" were suggestive, if not usual. To give any account of the lecture itself is simply impossible. The most completely muddled of Hyde-park preachers would have delivered himself more coherently. The brag of the man was, however, almost sublime. He really, from a long course of self-deception, and in places in Ireland! It would be difficult for us to find a social institution to compare with Train in this country. The League would perhaps furnish an inconsequent talker as could be found everywhere, but even the League orators are more intelligible than Train. His whole object, as far as we could gather from the account of the proceeding, is to remain as long on the boards as will satisfy the curiosity of the fools who are fools enough to lay out a shilling or two in hearing him speak trash. For any information or instruction to be got, one might as well listen to the talking Irishman, we trust, and not sensible to the fact of encouraging so absurd an exhibition as the make-believe lecture of G. F. Train. They should remember that we must deprive them of the luxury of having the Government meanly abused. It is not that we should care for what the creature might say, but that we do not want his name to become centres of disaffection, as they would in all probability prove if he were allowed to keep jabbering Ireland for the Irish. It is somewhat vexatious to exert the least force upon Train, because he at once commences to roar and make capital out of whatever is done to him; but just at present we cannot afford to allow mischief to be propagated, even while we sacrifice a little dignity in stopping its extension.

We can imagine it must be a sincere humiliation to Americans to find their country brought into connection with Mr. G. F. Train. Their consolation is that they must be aware that we appreciate him at his real estimate; but still it is not pleasant to have a relation of this kind claiming kinship with you. If he could put forward a single title to consideration, there might be some reason back of the humbly in which he subsists. Oratory Mr. Train cannot claim as a special gift, and certainly not poetry:—

"Whether on the galloway high
Or in the battle's van,
The noblest place for man to die
Is where he dies for man."

This is worse than anything we read in the Christmas annuals, bad as they were. His admiring reporter in Cork refers to his historical references as incomplete, from which we may fairly deduce that he does not know the date of the Conquest; though, probably, like Feargus O'Connor, he would be prepared to stand an examination against a senior wrangler. Of course no one could believe his assertion that he runs a chance of being elected President of the States. Political offices in the United States have not sunk low enough to find his level yet even as a member of Congress. We do not contemplate the danger of Mr. Murphy procuring a seat in the House of Commons, although he might receive the support and patronage of Mr. Train is in America very much what Mr. Murphy is here. At the same time there is a significant lesson to be derived from the fact that Mr. Train receives any encouragement whatever. A fortune to be made in Ireland by simply abusing our Government. It is a matter almost of indifference to those people whom we have so thoroughly estranged from us, who hires a room for the purpose of vilifying this country. Every expression of animosity is cheered and applauded to the echo. This is the feeling against which we must contend. This heart Fenianism is more widespread, and more difficult to eradicate, than the miserable attempts at rebellion which can be suppressed by a score of conscripts. Train feeds the sentiment with such stuff as he can collect from books, and can invent out of his own brain. He prides about Swift and O'Connell, Sheridan and Burke, as if he had a property in the use of those names; and so he has, for it is by them he raises the enthusiasm which keeps his audi-

ences awake. It would be a great mercy to stop Mr. Train's mission, but then we might in effect help it in the attempt. It is best, perhaps, to let him do as he did in America—sicken the public thoroughly, until they will no more of him. He is three parts bore at least, and when the novelty of his entertainment wears off, he must play to empty benches. Then he is most likely to return, telling those whom he can get to put faith in him that he has roused and frightened the British Lion, and caused our Government to shake in its shoes.

PLATONIC WOMAN.

(From the Saturday Review.)

IN the wearier hours of life, when the season is over, and the boredom of country visits is beginning to tell on the hardy constitutions that have weathered out crush and ball-room, there is usually a moment when the heroine of twenty summers bemoans the hardships of her lot. Her brother snuffed her out yesterday when she tried politics, and the clerical uncle who comes in with the vacation extinguished a well-meant attempt at theology by a vague but severe reference to the fathers. If the afternoon is particularly rainy, and Maudie's box is exhausted, the sufferer possibly goes further, and rises into eloquent revolt against the decurion of life. There is, indeed, one career left to woman, but a general looseness of grammar, and a conscious insecurity in the matter of spelling, stand in the way of literary expression of the burning thoughts within her. All she can do is to moan over her lot, and to take refuge in the works of Miss Hemmings. There she learns the great mystery of the equality of the sexes, the advantage of women at the tyranny of man. If her head doesn't ache, and holds out for a few pages more, she is comforted to find that her aspirations have a philosophic character. She is able to tell the heavy Guardian who takes her down to dinner and parries her observations with a joke that they have the sanction of the deepest Athenian thinkers. It is, we suppose, necessary that woman should have her philosopher, but it must be owned that she has made an odd choice in Plato. No one would be more astonished than the severe dialectician of the Academy at the feminine conception of a sage of dreamy and poetic temperament, who divides half his time in asserting woman's rights, and half in inventing a peculiar species of flirtation. Platonic attachments, whatever their real origin may be, will scarcely be traced in the pages of Plato; and the rights of women, as they are advocated in the Republic, are sadly deficient in the essential points of free love and elective affinity. The appearance of a real Platonic woman in the midst of a caucus of such female agitators as those who were lately engaged in stamping with singular ill success the American States of the west would, we imagine, give a somewhat novel turn to the discussion, and stir up a good deal of adoring admiration the philosopher in whom strong-minded woman has of late found a patron and friend. Plato is a little too logical and too fond of stating plain facts in plain words to suit the Miss Hemmings, who would put the legs of every pianoforte in petticoats, and if the Platonic woman were to prove as outspoken as her inventor, the conference would, we fear, come abruptly to an end. But if once the difficulty of decorum could be got over, some instruction, and no little amusement, might be derived from the inquiry, which the discussion would open, as to how far the actual attitude of woman fulfils the dreams of her favourite philosopher.

The institution of ladies' colleges is a sufficient proof that woman has arrived at Plato's conception of an identity of education for the two sexes. Professors, lecturers, class-rooms, note-books, the whole machinery of university teaching, is at her disposal. Logic and the long-extended classics are in the curriculum. Governesses are abolished, and the fair graduates may listen to the sterner teachings of academic tutors. It is amusing to see how utterly discomfited the new professor generally is when he comes in sight of his class. He feels that he must be interesting, but he is haunted above all with the sense that he must be proper. He remembers that when, in reply to the lady principal's inquiry how he liked his class, he answered, with the strictest intellectual reference, that they were "charming," the stern matron suggested that another adjective would perhaps be more appropriate. He felt his whole moral sense as a teacher ebbing away. In the case of men he would insist on a thorough treatment of his subject, and would avoid sentiment and personal details as insults to their intelligence; but what is he to do with rows of pretty faces that grow black as he touches upon the dialectic of Socrates, that scintillate into life and animation when he depicts the march of the poetical quotation, slip in more and more as the students perceive and exercise their power. Men, too, are either intelligent or unintelligent, but the unhappy professor at a ladies' college soon perceives that he has to deal with a class of minds which are both at once. A luckless gentleman, after lecturing for forty minutes, found that the lecture had been most carefully listened to and reproduced in the note-books, but with the trifling substitution in the Venetian of the word "Phormion" for "Venezian." Above these note-books. To the Platonic girl her note-book takes the place of the old-fashioned diary. It is scribbled down roughly at the lecture, and copied out fairly at night. It used to be a frightful thought that every evening, before retiring to rest, the girl with whom one had been chatting intently seriously to probe the state of her heart and set down her affections in black and white; but it is hardly less formidable to imagine her refusing to lay her head on her pillow before she has finished her fair copy of the battle of Salamis. The universality of female studies, too, surrounds the teacher who is fresh from the world of men; he stands agast before a girl who is learning four languages at once, besides attending courses on logic, music, and the use of the globe. This omnivorous appetite for knowledge he finds to co-exist with a great weakness in the minor matters of spelling, and a profound indifference to the simplest rules of grammar. We do not wonder, then, that professors generally have taken so little with girls themselves. After all, the grievance of which they complain has its advantage. The worst of bores is restrained by courtesy from saying anything which he has no cause for further conversation, and the plea of utter ignorance which an English girl can commonly advance on any subject is at any rate a defence against the worst pests of society.

On the other hand, the ingenious confession that she really knows nothing about it can be turned by a smile into a prelude to the most engaging conversation, and into an implied flattery of the nearest kind to the favoured being whose superior she awake. It would be a great mercy to stop Mr. Train's mission, but then we might in effect help it in the attempt. It is best, perhaps, to let him do as he did in America—sicken the public thoroughly, until they will no more of him. He is three parts bore at least, and when the novelty of his entertainment wears off, he must play to empty benches. Then he is most likely to return, telling those whom he can get to put faith in him that he has roused and frightened the British Lion, and caused our Government to shake in its shoes.

priority it acknowledges. Ignorance, in fact, of this winsome order is one of the stock weapons of the feminine armory. The man who looks philosophically back after marriage to discover why on earth he is married at all will generally find that the mischief began in the naive confession on the part of his future wife of a total ignorance which asked humbly for enlightenment. One of the grandest coups we ever knew made in this way was effected by a desire on the part of a faded beauty to know the pedigree of a horse. The pride of her next neighbour at finding himself the possessor of knowledge on any subject on earth took the form of the most practical gratitude a man can show. But it is not before marriage only that woman finds her ignorance as a charm. Husbands find pleasure in talking politics to their wives simply because, as they stand on the hearth-rug, they are displaying their own mental superiority. An Englishman likes to be master in his own house, and he dearly loves to be schoolmaster. A Platonic woman as well informed as her husband would deprive him of this daily source of domestic enjoyment; his lecture would be reduced to discussion, and in discussion in which he might be defeated. To rob him of his oracular infallibility might greatly improve the husband, but it would revolutionise the character of the home.

It is difficult to see at first sight any analogy between the Platonic form of flirtation which calls itself a Platonic attachment, and the provisions by which Plato excluded all peculiar love or matrimonial choice from his commonwealth. The likeness is really to be found in the resolve on both sides to be based on the advantages of a well-regulated state, and to avoid the interference of passion. In a well-regulated state, no doubt, passion is a bore, and this is just the aspect which it takes to a highly regulated woman. An outburst of affection on the part of her numerous admirers would break up a very pleasant circle, and put an end to some charming conversations. On the other hand, the quiet sense of some special relationship, the faint odour of a passion carefully sealed up, gives a piquancy and flavour to social friendship which mere association wants. Very frequently such a relation forms an admirable retreat from stormier experience in the past, and the tender grace of a lady that is dead hangs pleasantly enough over the days that remain. But the Platonic woman proper, in this sense, is the spinster of five-and-thirty. She is clever enough to know that the day for inspiring grand passions is gone by, but that there is still nothing ridiculous in mingling a little sentiment with her friendly relations. She moves in maiden meditation fancy free, but the vestal flame of her life is none the more sullied for a slight tinge of ethereal colour. It is a connexion that is at once interesting, undefined, and perfectly safe. It throws a little poetry over life to know that one being is cherishing a perfectly moral and carefully toned-down attachment for another, which will last for years, but never exceed the bounds of a smile, and a squeeze of the hands. Animals in the lowest scale of life are notoriously the hardest to kill, and it is just this low vitality, as it were, of Platonic attachment that makes it so perfectly indestructible. Its real use is in keeping up a sort of minute irrigation of a good deal of human ground which would be barren without it. These little tricklings of affection, so small as not to disturb one's sleep or to drive one to compose a single sonnet, keep up a certain consciousness of attraction, and beget a corresponding return of kindness and good temper towards the world around. A woman who has once given up the hope of being loved is a nuisance to everybody. But the Platonic woman need never give up her hope of being loved; she has reduced affection to the minimum, but from its very minuteness there is little or no motive to snap the bond, and with time, habit makes it indestructible.

One Christian body, we believe—the Moravians—still carries out the principles of Plato's ideal state in giving woman no choice in the selection of a spouse. The elders arrange their matches as the wise men of the Republic were wont to do. A friend of ours once met six young women going out to some northern settlement of the Moravians with a view to marriage. "What is your husband's name?" he asked one. "I don't know; I shall find out when I see him," she answered. But we have heard of only one state which realises Plato's theory as to the equal participation of woman in man's responsibilities as well as in his privileges, and that is the kingdom of Dahomey. If women were to learn and govern like men, Plato argued, women must fight like men, and the Amazons of Dahomey fight like very terrible men indeed. But we have as yet heard of no military grievance on the part of injured woman. She has not yet discovered the hardship of being deprived of a commission, or denied the Victoria Cross. No Miss Faithful has challenged woman to the place of glory in the creation of a new order of riflemen.

Even Dr. Mary Walker, though she could boast of having gone through the American war, went through it with a scalpel, and not with a sword. We are far from attributing this peaceful attitude of modern woman, inferior though it be to the Platonic ideal, to any ideal, to any undue physical sensitiveness to danger, or to inability for deeds of daring; we attribute it simply to a sense that there is a warfare which she is discharging already, and with the carrying on of which any more public exertions would interfere. Woman alone keeps up the private family warfare which in the earlier stages of society required all the energies of man. It is a field from which man has completely retired, and which would be left wholly vacant were it not for occupied woman. The stir, the jostling, the squabbling of social life are all her own. We owe it to her that the family existence of England does not rot in mere inaction and peace. The guerrilla warfare of house with house, the fierce rivalry of social circle with social circle, the struggle for precedence, the jealousies and enmities and rancours of every day—these are things which no man will take a proper interest in, and which it is lucky that woman can undertake for him. The Platonic woman of to-day may not march to the field or storm the breach, but she is unequalled in outmanoeuvring a rival, in forcing an entrance into society, in massing an enemy's reputation, in carrying off matrimonial spoil. In war, then, as in education and the affections, modern woman has developed the spirit without copying the form of the Platonic ideal. After all superficial contrasts have been exhausted, she may still claim the patronage of the philosopher of Academe.

THE PLEA OF INFANCY.

(From the Daily News, February 1.)

Tax tender regard of the law for feeble and unprotected infancy has been touchingly shown in the Court of Exchequer. We refer to the judgment given on Thursday in the case of "Ryder versus Wombwell." The plaintiff is a jeweller and silversmith, carrying on business

in Bond-street. The defendant is a young gentleman of good family, the son and brother of a baronet, with £500 a year, and a marked taste for jewellery. Two or three years ago he attained his majority. The name which he bears is familiar in the annals of the Regency, and plays a conspicuous part in those revelations of Buena Vista and customs of the British aristocracy which we owe to the pen of Mr. Granley Berkeley. The strong desire of civilised youth to adorn its person with gorgeous apparel, and with gold and precious stones, was not absent from the mind of the infant Wombwell. With the pleasing thoughtlessness of childhood, he procured (we can scarcely say, after the defence has set up, bought) from Mr. Ryder, of Bond-street, a pair of wrist-studs or solitaires set with precious stones, a smelling-bottle, a pair of earrings, some studs, and a silver-gilt chased goblet, for which he was charged £67 18s. On being sued for this debt after coming of age, Mr. Wombwell munificently paid into court the sum of £8 8s., and pleaded as to the remainder of the claim the innocent irresponsibility of his infant years. The jury, however, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, whereupon Mr. Wombwell's counsel obtained a rule for a nonsuit, on the ground of misdirection on the part of the Lord Chief Baron. The case was heard on Thursday. As it involves points of considerable interest to the *jeunesse doree* of London, and to the tradesmen who do the gilding of the golden youth, a few words upon it may be useful.

According to the law of England, an infant may bind himself by a contract for necessities, on the plain ground that if he could not do so he would be unable to obtain credit for them, and so the unfortunate infant might starve. But articles not necessary to the infant cannot bind himself, otherwise his tender and ingenuous years would be the prey of designing rogues, who might lead him into extravagances. The question then arises—What are necessities? Were a pair of wrist studs, or solitaires set with precious stones, price £25, a smelling-bottle, a pair of earrings, and some studs, strictly necessary to the infant Wombwell? Was it indispensable that he should present a silver-gilt chased goblet, worth £15, to the Marquis of Hastings? The Barons of the Court of Exchequer sitting in Banco have decided that this present was not strictly necessary; and they have, therefore, made absolute the rule for reducing the verdict by £15, but have refused to set aside the residue, leaving, however, the discretion of the defendant to pay a payment of the costs, to take an absolute rule for a new trial. This is the judgment of three out of the four Judges—Baron Bramwell dissenting from his brethren, and holding that the solitaires, and the earrings, and the smelling-bottle were just as little necessary to the infant Wombwell as the present of a silver-gilt chased goblet to the Marquis of Hastings. According to the first intention and reason of the law there can be no doubt that he is correct; but, according to the precedents of previous decisions, there is plausible ground for the judgment of the majority of the Court. In order that an infant might not be left without the means of subsistence, he was enabled to make a binding contract, and to pledge his credit for necessities, strictly so called, as for food, shelter, and clothing. To save him from being preyed upon by rogues, he could not pledge his credit for articles not strictly necessary. But modern experience has shown that it is as necessary to protect guileless tradesmen from designing infants, as innocent infants from scheming tradesmen. It might not be physically safe for a palid and under-grown shopman to refuse credit for studs, or a smelling-bottle, or a pair of earrings, to an athletic infant of twenty, of known good connections and fortune. It would be offensive to do so, and in most cases, the infant would well be accounted strictly so called, as for food, shelter, and clothing. To save him from being preyed upon by rogues, he could not pledge his credit for articles not strictly necessary. 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ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL AT ADELAIDE PER BOMBAY.

[FROM OUR KING GEORGE'S SOUND TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENT.]

ADELAIDE, MONDAY.

The Alexandra (s.), Captain Brown, arrived at Glenelg at 1 p.m. this afternoon, after a run of ninety hours from the Sound. She experienced strong southerly winds, with a heavy sea. The upward passage occupied 100 hours. The Bombay left Galle at 1.45 on the afternoon of the 25th March; she experienced strong S.E. trades, with heavy sea. She arrived at the Sound at 3 p.m. on the 9th, and was expected to leave at midnight. Mr. Burne, commander; Captain Goss, Admiralty agent; and Mr. Bayley, purser.

The English mails for Australia lay three days at Galle waiting for the Bombay, which left two days after her arrival.

PASSENGERS.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Mrs. R. J. Hunter and servant, Mr. and Mrs. R. Goldborough, Mrs. and Misses Staughton, Mr. and Mrs. George Kirk, Misses Kirk, Mrs. Green and children, Dr. and Mrs. Walter, Captain Layard, Messrs. Willis, Thorpey, Thompson, and G. Rolfe, jun.

FOR SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Christian and child, Messrs. G. Jones, Featherstone, and Brown.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The Rev. W. F. Gore and son, Mr. and Mrs. Dalzell and children, Mr. J. Peet.

The Geelong arrived at the Sound at noon on the 6th, and sailed at 3 a.m. next day.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

MARCH 11.

No fresh Fenian disturbances, and these troubles are completely over.

The Prince of Wales visits Ireland at Easter, to be invested with the Order of St. Patrick.

The Queen held a Drawing Room Reception.

The Cabinet has been reconstructed—Disraeli is Premier; Hunt, Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Cairns, Lord Chancellor. Disraeli promises a truly liberal policy.

The Scotch Reform Bill passed its second reading.

The Gladstone Church Rate Bill has gone into committee.

The Irish debate is still on; the Government propose establishing a Catholic University and a Land Tenancy Commission; the Opposition advocate religious equality.

The Habeas Corpus Act is still suspended in Ireland for another year.

It is reported that Lord Cranbourne and General Peel have declined to join the Cabinet.

The Times expects that Lord Stanley will remain at the Foreign Office. Colonel Wilson Patten takes the India Office; the rest remain as before.

In the debate on the Alabama claims Lord Stanley stated that Mr. Seward suggested a general commission for all claims, and that he had asked Mr. Seward to put his proposition into a formal shape.

The American House of Representatives have adopted an article of impeachment; and the President is summoned to appear before the Senate on March 13.

In Abyssinia there are vigorous preparations for a rapid advance; General Napier had reached Antio on March 2. Theodoros, it is believed, relinquishes his intention of going to Magdala; he is now occupying and fortifying Dalanta, where General Napier probably will meet him in close quarters. The captives are treated with greater consideration, but the guards are strengthened. A communication from one of the captives reached King's camp, which, it is thought, will injure the prisoners.

General Napier sent an envoy to Wakhum Gobazie. News from the captives to the end of January had been received; they are all well, their leg fetters had been removed, and handcuffs substituted.

The 92nd Highlanders arrived at Bombay on the 20th of March. Additional vessels had been chartered for Abyssinia, and the monthly expenditure is £400,000; the Government has discontinued taking up tonnage. The latest news from the expedition to Goona Goona states that six companies were about to advance, and very firm footing was gained. In the highlands there is a generally improved condition of affairs; passes are available for wheeled carriages, and natives are bringing in grass freely—feeding themselves well paid they become very eager. Five springs have been tapped at Zowla.

Doctor Norman McLeod was obliged to leave India owing to ill health.

The first weekly mail for England from Bombay leaves on March 7th.

The Art Exhibition opened at Bombay, and was visited by 11,000 persons.

An official notification states that the Bombay postage will be increased after the first of March to 3 annas to France via Southampton, and 8 annas 8 pence via Marseilles.

A decree has been issued against the King of Prussia, sequestrating the private fortune of the King of Hanover; and the Prussian Govern-

ment is about to take active measures to stop the reactionary agitation caused by the King of Hanover.

The Indian Chambers of Commerce are preparing protests against the increased postal rates.

On the wool sales opening an advance of 1d. was maintained.

Prince Napoleon is at Berlin.

The Bank of Australasia has declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

Consols, 93½.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.—Agnes Rose, Strathnaver, Salamander, Somersetshire, Sarah Grice, and White Star.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

FEBRUARY 26.

The Queen is at Osborne, quite well, and will hold three drawing-rooms soon.

The Prince of Wales, and the Princess and children, have arrived at Marlborough House. The Princess derived great benefit at Sandringham.

The Princess Royal has another son.

Prince Leopold has been dangerously ill. His case was once thought hopeless, but he is now recovering.

Fenianism is dying out. There have been a few more riots at Cork.

M'Kay, a noted Fenian, resisted the police, and shot a constable, who has since died. The police charged bayonets, and injured several, but M'Kay was secured, and is to be tried for murder. He has since been identified as the leader of the attack on the Martello tower.

The Clerkenwell prisoners have been committed. Mullany gave damning evidence as an approver.

Two editors—Pigott, of the *Irishman*, and Sullivan, of the *Weekly News*—were convicted of publishing seditious libels; the former was sentenced to twelve months, and the latter to six months' imprisonment, and both to find sureties for £1000, and prevented from seeing their friends for three months.

George Francis Train is a miserable failure; he cannot draw audiences even in Dublin.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, at a banquet on February 25th, expressed a hopeful view of the Irish condition; he described disturbances as exceptional only near Cork.

Lord Russell has published a letter on Irish affairs; he advocates payment of Catholic priests; the giving of security to tenants against landlords, and compensation for improvements.

John Stuart Mill has also written on the Irish question, wanting Government to buy Irish land compulsorily, and sell it to tenants; justifies separation, if Ireland wishes it, and acknowledges his doctrines are revolutionary.

Lord Derby's retirement is announced to Parliament, and the Queen has commanded Mr. Disraeli to form a Cabinet.

Parliament adjourned till 28th February; the leading statesmen and newspapers of both sides have expressed respect for Earl Derby, and regret at his retirement; it is expected the new Government will meet with favour and command a majority; the Cabinet will remain as at present, the Ministers simply changing offices; they will, therefore, need no re-election.

The Abyssinian news is unimportant; Lord Napier is at Senage; Theodoros is near Magdala. Letters from a captive show a hope of deliverance, but they are fearful; the King sent them a hypocritical letter of sympathy.

Napier sent Major Grant to Prince Kasai with letters and a present; he was received in open durbar, of 2000 people, and much favour was shown to the English; Napier expects to finish this season, and newspaper feasters are suggesting the annexation of Abyssinia.

Gladstone has introduced a bill, abolishing compulsory payment of Church Rates, which has passed the second reading without a division.

Mr. Disraeli stated that the expenses of the Abyssinian Expedition will not exceed the estimate.

Lord Lynden has given notice in the House of Lords for the further correspondence on Sir Charles Darling's recall, and the non-enactment of the Appropriation Bill in Victoria.

The Atlantic Cables are in perfect order, and the returns reached £2200 per day.

Calvert, late British Consul at the Dardanelles, has been sentenced to two years' penal servitude for fraud.

The exports of British and Irish produce of manufacturers for the last year amount to over 150 millions, or two millions less than the year before.

Great anxiety is felt at the non-arrival of the Somersetshire, now eighty-two days out; insurances have been effected at 30 guineas per cent.

The Californian Legislature has made eight hours a legal day's labour.

There is a general dullness in European politics, but disturbances are expected in the Danubian Provinces, where it is rumoured there are large deposits of arms, and also that Roumania declares itself independent of the Ottoman Government.

Omar Pasha has been sent to the Danubian army.

The burnt portions of the Crystal Palace are already partially restored.

The King of Prussia has presented a marble bust to the city of Paris.

The Indian papers state that the Government promises to submit to Parliament opinions ex-

tensively collected by Sir John Lawrence regarding the popularity of the British rule in India.

Sir Charles Selwyn is appointed Lord Justice, vice Mr. Justice Rolfe.

Mr. Brett is made Solicitor-General, vice Selwyn.

At the Cambridge University election, Mr. Boscawen Hope defeated a Conservative candidate.

Trade Unions' deputations waited on Mr. Gladstone, who replied that he would consider their views; he condemned some of their practices as worthy only of savages.

Great distress prevails at the east end of London; the movement for relief was checked when it was found to be caused by the ship-builders' strike.

Mr. Adams, the American Minister, retired, and McCrellan has been nominated his successor.

Mr. Speke, a clergyman, and brother of Speke the African explorer, suddenly disappeared in London, and great excitement was caused till the absentee was discovered disguised as a drover in Cornwall six weeks afterwards; he gave no sufficient reason for his absence.

Robert Lowe is a candidate to represent the London University; he regards the Irish Church as an unjust institution.

Mr. Bright, in a speech at Birmingham on Ireland, said he would abolish the Established Church and all religious supremacy, and create a farming proprietary instead of absentee landlords. It is proposed to constitute a new See at Bathurst, New South Wales.

Judgment was declared by the Supreme Court at Natal against Dean Green, who is thereby ejected. Dr. Colenso has been declared trustee of all buildings; also to have ecclesiastical jurisdiction; the judgment further sets aside the Privy Council judgment, Natal not being a Crown colony.

Telegraphic communication by the Persian Gulf is interrupted, the line being broken; there is a partial connection by a steamer carrying messages.

A Royal commission has been appointed to enquire into the court-martial system.

A Tunis correspondent urges an increased force for Abyssinia.

The idea of telegraphic communication with the seat of war is abandoned.

The Bank of England returns were published on the 18th of February. Private deposits, twenty millions; private securities, sixteen millions; gold, twenty-one millions; reserve, nearly thirty millions. Circulation, twenty-three millions. This shows a slight decline.

Mr. Bright warns the Birmingham publicans that further restrictions on Sunday are inevitable. It is hinted the publicans were reprehensible for the evil.

Archbishop Manning has issued a pastoral letter for the diocese of Westminster, declaring that the civil powers are separating from Christianity because the masses of the people are doing so, and urges that the separation of Christianity from education borders on infatuation.

39,000,000 lbs. sugar have been used for beer in England last year.

Mobilia, one of the Comoro Islands, has been bombarded and taken possession of by the French.

Another Brinkie Indian Peninsula Railway has subsided.

It is rumoured, but denied, that the Mauritius fever has appeared at Galle.

The King of Hanover made a speech, and confidently anticipated the resumption of his sovereignty.

Elworthy, managing director of the London and Colonial Company, established to supply Australia with hops, malt, beer, &c., and which has since collapsed, has been ordered to pay Mr. Crossly, a shareholder, £35,000, because he issued a fictitious prospectus.

The Clerkenwell Explosion Relief Fund Committee have suspended action, as they have got enough money.

The Queen received a loyal address from 22,600 loyal London Irishmen.

Mr. Charles Kern left a fortune of £50,000. The Oration of "Ruth" by Tolhurst, from Melbourne, was performed in London, and was a failure.

Her Majesty's Theatre is not to be rebuilt. Mapleson surrenders Drury Lane, and accepts the management of Covent Garden.

Money is a shade firmer; discounts 1½ to 1½ in the open market. Trade is brisker; Australian securities are remarkably firm in some instances, and have advanced.

The Australian United Gold Mining Company will float successfully.

Colonial wools sold privately at higher prices, and an advance is expected.

Exports for the month—to Victoria, £308,823, decrease £174,518; Sydney, £146,907, decrease £69,223.

Vessels on the berth—for Victoria, 22; Sydney, 9.

OBITUARY.

Sir Edmund Head, Dr. John Davy, Sir D. Brewster, Hon. James E. Gordon, W. Harpeth, Mr. Justice Bice, Archdeacon Rushton, Darboide, Redschid Pacha.

P. C. W. Griffiths, George Broom, and a native, were speared by the natives, off Port Walcott to the north-west of Western Australia; a party started to catch the murderers.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

Political measures have been reviewed at Paris by the debates in the Legislative Chamber. On the Press bill the Government has been generally successful; an amendment was rejected authorising the publication of summaries of debates, by 155 votes to 66.

The French army contingent, this year, consists of a hundred thousand men.

The Army bill passed by 123 votes to 1. Mons. Benedetti, French ambassador at Berlin, was cordially received by the King of Prussia, who said, "I am happy to behold in that step a certain pledge of friendly relations."

The commercial treaty between France, Mecklenburgh, and Prussia has been ratified.

A convention has been signed by the United States and Prussia, respecting German immigration, and the unfulfilled military obligations of the emigrants in their own country.

Napoleon's son has reached his thirteenth year.

Schleswig and Holstein are to have one Government, to be seated at Schleswig.

Prussian Ministers at foreign Courts have been accredited as representatives of the North German Confederation.

Bismarck has obtained three months' leave of absence.

The Austrian Government states that it places great value on the friendly relations with Italy, and denies having assisted the Candian insurrection; an army reduction is declared impossible, but the preservation of peace is necessary.

The *Fremdeblatt* of Vienna announces that the Pope has refused to modify the Concordat of 1855, consequently the Government will lay a bill before the Legislative Chamber abrogating the Concordat.

News from Vienna states that a mob assembled at Birlat, seventy miles north of Galatz, and attacked the Jewish residents; 170,000 francs worth of property was destroyed; the Jews were charged with poisoning a doctor—the Government promise strict inquiry.

Generals Klapka and Plevessé, Hungarian insurgents of 1848, are getting up a ball to the Emperor, at Pesth.

The Archduke Henry of Austria has married Mademoiselle Hoffmann, an actress.

The *Moscow Gazette* states everything at Belgrade points to war; the Government has received thousands of needle guns in addition to those bought last year; and a first-class Landwehr is nearly equipped of 60,000 soldiers, placed on a war footing; the people are enthusiastic.

The Pope celebrated the festival of St. Peter's chair; he is in vigorous health, and sent a golden rose to the Queen of Spain this year in compliment to her virtues.

Prince Humbert is about marrying Princess Margherita of Genoa.

General La Marmora draws a gloomy picture of Italy as the victim of anarchy and intrigue, and recommends postponing the Roman question.

Reactionary intrigues are active in Sicily.

The Bank of Russia has issued a return of the bullion in bank, namely, 190 million roubles, and credit notes circulated 637 million roubles.

The Roman fortifications are being busily prosecuted.

A buried city has been discovered in Sicily.

The King of Italy has knighted Sir W. Armstrong.

The Ministry of Greece has resigned, and Bulgaria has formed a fresh Cabinet which indistinctly promises assistance to Cote.

Brigandage is reviving.

AMERICA.

The storm of opposition is closing round the President, who has issued an order for the removal of Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War. Mr. Stanton refuses, and referred the order to the Senate, which resolved that his removal was illegal. Congress referred the matter to the Reconstruction Committee, and a resolution impeaching the President was introduced into the House of Representatives, and also referred to the Reconstruction Committee to be reported on.

President Johnson has appointed General Thomas War Secretary, but Stanton again refuses to surrender office.

On February 25, the House of Representatives appointed a committee of two to impeach Johnson at the bar of the Senate, and a committee of seven to draw up articles of impeachment moved by Thaddeus Stevens and Bingham that evening.

Congress subsequently passed a bill, preventing the Secretary of the Treasury from withdrawing the greenback currency.

Mr. Thornton, the new British Minister to Washington, was cordially received by the President.

The public debt of the United States is 2651 million dollars, showing an increase.

The ratification by Alabama of the new Constitution was rejected because the public vote was deficient by 15,000 votes.

The national expenditure in January exceeded the receipts by 19,000,000 dollars.

The United States Minister in China announced that he had accepted an appointment by the Emperor to assist in modifying treaties with the friendly European Powers.

A French restaurateur is introducing horse flesh as food in New York.

The Government sale of the surplus ironclads is withdrawn.

The emigrant agent at Ohio states that there were more French and Italians naturalised last year than ever, and attributes it to the disturbed Continental policy and increased military exactions.

General Grant has appointed General Sherman temporary Commander of Missouri.

The President prohibits the appointment of a permanent commander.

Advices from Havilah state that the revolution at Hayti is general. The principal towns are in arms against General Saluave. General Solomon was proclaimed President. The latest news reports that Saluave was defeated by the Cacos Rebels, who were advancing on Hayti.

The President nominated General Sheridan by brevet. Sheridan declined.

A resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives to impose a tax of 2 per cent. on Government bonds.

The President has ordered the military garrison at Washington to be largely increased.

New York journals report that a movement has been inaugurated to return States to Mexico, and establish a Republic, and that a revolution is organised at Puebla, in the interest of Ortega.

It is reported that Mr. Seward has requested Messrs. O'Connor and Brady to go to Europe to defend American citizens charged with Fenianism.

Sterling exchange on London, 110; gold, 141½.

Advices from Buenos Ayres state that cholera is subsiding.

A revolution has broken out in Santa Fé.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

The rebellious Narkas were attacked by the British on February 16th, and their leader killed.

The Indian budget is expected to show a surplus on the current year of £700,000, which it is proposed to spend on irrigation.

The new Bank of Bombay is improving in position.

Forty-seven ships are loading for Abyssinia at Bombay.

Considerable opposition is manifested to the appointment of Earl Mayo as Viceroy of India; and it is suggested that Prince Alfred should be sent.

At Ceylon the demand for plantation coffee is quiet. Low middling, 72s. to 78s.; good middling, 79s. to 80s.; fine ordinary to fine ordinary bold, 64s. to 65s.

It is stated in Bombay that a new survey has been directed for the Lahore and Peshawar Railway.

Nothing has been done about the Indus line.

Gratification is expressed at hearing that the Imperial Government has taken steps to improve the telegraphic communication with India.

A severe shock of earthquake took place at Peshawar.

Several towns in the North-West are to be lighted with Calcutta patent gas.

During January nearly 30,000,000 pounds cotton were shipped from Bombay to England, the value being a fraction over 6½ p. lb.

Sir W. Muir has assumed the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North West Provinces.

The Hon. E. Drummond has resigned; Sir John Strachan succeeds Muir in the Governor-General's Council.

A. D. Sassolote, of Bombay, presented £1000 to the Calcutta District Charitable Society.

CHINA.

A large fire occurred at Foochow.

Serious disturbances took place between foreigners and natives.

Hingoo is reported tranquil. Later news has been received from Hankow. The rebels in Shangtung are marching thither. They propose a junction of the Mahomedans in Kangu and Shensi.

Hongkong rice 10 cents higher on 11th March.

JAPAN.

Apprehension of war between the Tycoon and his rivals is confirmed; there were several days' hard fighting in the neighbourhood of Osaka, resulting in the complete defeat of the Satsuma's army. Latest reports state that matters have been amicably arranged.

COMMERCIAL.

Money market slightly improving; discount, first-class paper, 1½ to 1½. Money is plentiful, notwithstanding brisk trade. Consols 93 to 93½. This is thought too high. Australian securities remain remarkably firm, and in some instances advanced prices have been given.

Colonial Government Securities.—Victoria 6 per Cents., January to July, 1891, 110 to 111; ditto, April to October, 111½ to 112½; New South Wales Government 5 per Cents., 1871 to 1876, January to July, 99 to 101; ditto, 5 per Cents., 1888 to 1893, January to July, 95 to 96; New Zealand 5 per Cents., 1891, 97½ to 98½; ditto, 6 per Cents., 1891 to 1897, 100 to 101; Queensland 6 per Cents., January to July, 103 to 104; ditto, 1891, same price; South Australian Government, 108 to 110; other Australian securities show steadiness even where there is no advance. Hobson's Bay Railway, 1848 to 1850, bonds 1890, 98 to 100; 1899, 84 to 86.

The Treasury Commissioners have given a certificate bringing the Bank of South Australia into immediate operation.

The creditors of Overend, Gurney, and Co.

have offered payment of the balance of claims at three and six months' instalments, and the majority of the creditors have assented.

W. H. Smith, Barry, and Co., East India and colonial merchants, have suspended.

The General Steam Navigation Co.'s half-yearly dividend is 10 p. cent. Notice has been given by the National Bank of Liverpool to reduce its capital.

The English Australian Copper Company has declared a dividend of 1s.

The Australian Agricultural Company has issued a report: cash in hand, £4384; a dividend of 7s. 6d. recommended.

WOOL REPORT.—Arrivals of wool from Victoria, 39,660 bales; from Sydney, 12,263; Adelaide, 19,019; total, with other supplies, 113,964 bales. Business showed increased activity. Cape and Australian wools are inquired for, and sold privately at higher prices; generally purchasers are disinclined to pay above November rates. Prices are expected to keep firm during the ensuing sales, perhaps there will be an advance in favourite qualities of Australian.

(From the Correspondent of the Daily News.)
M. DUMAS, the reporter chosen by the committee on the Army Bill, named by the five bureaux of the Senate, read his report at a public sitting yesterday. The committee, ten in number, consisted of—Count Boulay de La Meurthe, the vice-admiral, Count de Gontaut, Marshal Count Radon, Vice-President Bonaparte, General Count de La Rue, M. de Gontaut de Saint Germain, Marshal Canrobert, M. Dumas, Vice-Admiral Count Bouet-Willamez, and M. Behic.

As a document of considerable historical importance, and one which contains a description of the economy of the bill from a Government point of view in a shorter compass and with greater perspicuity than any paper hitherto published, I send you a translation of it.

M. Dumas said:—
Messieurs les Sénateurs.—The bill on the recruiting of the army and the organisation of the Mobile National Guard, after having been most carefully considered by the Government, has undergone before the Corps Legislatif a solemn discussion commensurate with its importance, and the doubts which the first instance it excited in the country. Will it really strengthen the army? Or, on the contrary, will the army be weaker than before? Will the burden on the population be diminished? Or will it be increased, not only at present but permanently? Do the proposed changes announce pacific intentions and a pacific era? Or are they not rather the prelude and the first preparations of a great war? Such are the questions which are inevitably raised in the country whenever the constitution of the army is meddled with. Before examining dispassionately the Government measure, and without taking into account past facts, present circumstances, and the eventualities of the future, the population suffered itself to be misled by hostile parties, and it would perhaps even yet lend an ear to their suggestions had not a public debate rectified the first impressions which the working of the law will no doubt completely dispel. The Senate, called upon to sanction this bill, a bill of extreme importance both in itself and on account of the circumstances under which it is brought forward, appointed a committee of ten members to consider it. Each bureau of the Senate desired to be represented in this committee by one member belonging to the army and another belonging to civil life, in order that no one of the interests liable to be affected by such a law should be overlooked or neglected. It was out of regard to the social and political point of view which belongs to the situation, and to the position of the Senate, that the committee chose as its reporter the President of the Council-General of the Seine, who, though called upon every year to superintend the revision of a very numerous contingent, would be in no way qualified to sustain a debate on a military subject before this assembly if the discussion were to take a technical turn. No bill could affect so many interests, touch so many intimate and profound sentiments, nor penetrate more deeply into the hearts and homes of families, than this law on recruiting. It tells the young man of that decisive moment in his life when he may be suddenly removed from the place of his birth, separated from his parents and all that is most dear to him, and torn away from his leisure or the occupations of his choice, to be subjected, without transition, to the strict rules of military discipline. Who can wonder then that there should be agitation and uneasiness in villages and workshops on the news that a change is to be made in the law on recruiting? The more easy the circumstances of the population, the greater the savings due to labour and security, the greater the improvement in manners, and the more the means of intercommunication are multiplied, the greater is the attachment of a young man to civil life, to his family, and the more desirable does peace appear in his eyes. Upwards of 300,000 families in France inquire with anxiety what effect a change in the recruiting law will have upon them. They supported patiently a burden with which they were familiar, and of which they knew the worst by experience, but they look with dread upon the unknown effects of a new law. Your committee has not failed to observe this passing agitation in the country. But your committee is convinced that a more complete knowledge of the law and its working will remove this uneasiness, and that the country only needs to be enlightened. Your committee has far indeed from concluding that France, forgetful of her past history, and yielding to a sort of lassitude, is disposed to renounce the rank which she has acquired in the course of centuries by the slow agglomeration of her provinces, the sustained efforts of her race, and the victories gained by our fathers. (Applause.) No. Your committee is of opinion, on the contrary, that France will understand that her Government has been induced to alter the constitution of the army by the consideration that new Europe, studded with railways, is now able to effect at a given hour, with extraordinary rapidity and without visible preparations, immense concentrations of troops which formerly required the rarest combinations of a warlike genius. (Assent.) Your committee is moreover of opinion that France will understand that the more the intervention of science in the manufacture of arms must react upon the composition of armies. The art of war has entered upon a new phase, the formidable power of the engines of which it disposes, the precision of the instruments which it puts in the hands of its soldiers, the incalculable resources which engineering, physics, and chemistry, renewing the prodigies of Archimedes and the siege of Syracuse, provide for attack and defence, all presage that in every war we are destined to witness some unforeseen and terrible improvement in methods of destruction, and consequently modifications in the duties and the selection of men serving in the ranks. How, indeed, is it possible for France to do otherwise than augment her reserve and organise a Mobile National Guard such as was projected long ago, though only realised by the present bill, when she sees neighbouring countries, whose movements it is our duty to watch, calling out their entire valid population for military service? The Senate, whenever a bill is sent up to it, has the power either to say it does not oppose its promulgation; or to send it back to the Corps Legislatif for reconsideration; or even to declare that it shall not be promulgated. Your committee, after hearing the opinions expressed in the five bureaux of the Senate, and taking into consideration the arguments submitted to it by the organs of government, has resolved unanimously and with conviction to recommend the Senate not to oppose the passing of this bill. The more your committee examined the bill, and the more its various aspects, its characteristic features, and its fundamental principle were elucidated by discussion, the more it became convinced that the

effect of the measure will be to alleviate the burden on the population in time of peace—to economise and reserve the strength and resources of the country; and that in case of war it will render these forces available and ready in the hands of the Head of the State, and with a view to the defence of the territory. Your committee assumes that a hundredth part of the population may be called to arms. The experience of several centuries has proved that such a proportion in time of peace suffices for the internal necessities of the country, and that it is not excessive either in regard to the population or the finances of the country. As has been heretofore the case, the active army will consist, in the proportions settled by the budget and the contingent, of the effective force in the ranks; 2. of the men who are either allowed to remain, or sent on leave to their homes. But whereas the duration of service fixed by the law of March 21, 1832, was seven years, the new law, effecting a most important change, reduces it to five, both for the effective and for men on leave. Many patriotic minds have not seen without emotion this considerable modification in the duration of the service. They remember that Marshal Soult, whose old experience so greatly contributed to the reconstitution of the French army, wanted to make the ordinary time of service in the effective nine years instead of seven, and consented with reluctance to the law of 1832. Is it not, however, manifest that, without blurring the past we must make our organic laws bend to the necessities of the present, and the rational anticipations of the future? Must it not be admitted that changes have taken place in the country within the last forty years sufficient to justify the modification proposed. Is not the education of the soldier much more rapid, and consequently more speedily available, than it formerly was, now that railways placed the most neglected parts of the country in communication with the great towns, and that the benefits of primary instruction are generalised? Very soon almost every soldier will know how to read and write, and cast accounts. The number of the illiterate in the army diminishes daily, and there is a constant increase in the number of soldiers whose education qualifies them for promotion. Almost all the young men of the present day have been actors in, or spectators of, those works d'ensemble, those combined manoeuvres which are requisite for the construction of railways, the piercing of great roads, &c. They know by their own personal experience the value of those improved instruments which are every day introduced in the practice of arts and agriculture. They have seen and used not the simple flail of their fathers, but the steam threshing machine of the present day. The army is, therefore, now supplied with young men of greater intelligence, more exercised memory, than heretofore, and as a consequence with men who apprehended their instruction quicker and remember it longer. It may, then, be asserted that in a military point of view—if not now, at least very soon—the five years of service required by the new law will form as good a soldier as the seven years of the system now to be renounced. The public cannot fail to perceive before long that this reduction in the duration of the service not only restores the soldier to his ordinary occupation two years sooner, these two years being among the best of his life, but also augments the productive power of the country to a most valuable extent. A young man of twenty, who has already worked at a trade, and who knows that in five years he may return to it, will not think of giving up his career. On the contrary, he will rather seek to profit by the opportunities which changes of garrison will afford him to make comparative studies of the tools and modes of work appertaining to his trade in the different places in which he may be stationed, and when he comes home his workshop or his field will get the benefit of his extensive observation, and he will become an active and valuable instrument of progress.

The problem to be resolved in the formation of an army is—1. Not to divert the active army from productive labour for a longer time than is strictly necessary to the maintenance of a sufficient force; 2. To send men home as soon as possible, in order to prevent them from losing the habit of their old occupations; and 3. To keep up in the cadres a sufficient number of old non-commissioned officers to maintain the traditions of the service. This triple object is the aim of the bill; and the changes it makes in the law of 1832 are all favourable to the interest of families. Thus, in lowering the standard to 1 metre 55 centimetres the new law gives young men above that height some more chances than before not to be drawn for the contingent. [Here follow some observations upon certain cases of exemption in favour of the orphan of an orphan family, widow's eldest or only son, &c., and upon the abolition of exemption by a fixed money payment, and the restitution of the right to find a substitute.] Some absolute minds think that personal military service shall in all cases be obligatory, and that substitution as well as exemption should be prohibited. But regard must be had to the history, habits, and traditions of the country, to its civil laws, the state of its trade and industry, and the general condition of families. We are not in England, where military service is obligatory upon nobody; nor in Prussia, where it is obligatory upon all. We are in France. Our trade and industry do not perhaps require that extreme consideration which the English recruiting law affords; but on the other hand the sweeping Prussian system would be fatal to them. If our recruiting law adopts a middle course, and while relying mainly upon annual drawings by lot to keep up the army accepts also voluntary engagements and re-enlistments, although these two last resources alone would be insufficient, there is no reason why the rigorous operation of the lot drawing should not be tempered as far as may be. What profit would it be to the country to deprive an agriculturist, a manufacturer, or a tradesman of the son interested in the success of his business and competent to assist in its management? Why prevent persons in such a position from making it worth while, if they are able, for other young men whose presence at home is less indispensable, to take their places in the ranks? Would it be consistent with a sound appreciation of general progress, and of the elements which constitute the strength and riches of a nation to compel a young man to go into the army who had prepared himself by a long and difficult education to defend the interests of his country in the ranks of production, and whose special and technical knowledge, useless in the ranks, could only become extinguished there without benefit to anybody? Why, on the other hand, systematically repulse from the army a class of recruits who, entering as substitutes generally with the best an imperfect education, leave the regiment with acquired habits of order and discipline, and with the positive instruction which they get in the Barrack-school? The reporter here enters into an argument against

the system of exemption and re-enlistments invented in 1835, and which, he said, tended to produce too many soldiers in time of peace and too few in time of war; and moreover to keep old non-commissioned officers too long in the ranks, and thereby to check promotion and diminish the usefulness of which the ranks ought to be. The new law offers to non-commissioned officers sufficient advantages in case of their desiring to remain in the army, but does not hold out sufficient inducements to tempt them inordinately. The duration of service necessary to obtain a pension is still 25 years, and the pension both of non-commissioned officers and soldiers is augmented by 165 francs. The question of marriage has been so carefully examined by the Corps Legislatif that it will suffice here to recapitulate the conclusions which it came to. Under the law of 1832, the average age of the recruit of January 1st of the year in which he joined was 20 years. He did not become absolutely free to marry until the age of 27. Under the new law a young soldier will on the average be 21 years of age on the 1st of July in the year in which he is drawn. He will be 26 years old when he leaves the service for the reserve, and one year afterwards, that is to say when he will be 27, he will be free to marry. He, therefore, in the most unfavourable case, possibly gains six months, and in many instances he will gain a year. Without exaggerating the importance of this amelioration, it must be said that it is a very considerable one. By the provisions of the bill the reserve is composed exclusively of men who have previously served five years either in the first or second contingent of the active army. The members of the second portion of this contingent, though left in their homes, belong essentially to the active army, and are liable even in time of peace to be called upon to join whenever the necessities of the service may require them. They are bound to be drilled for three months during the first, and for two months during the second year. As to the young soldiers who may be discharged in anticipation of their full term of five years' active service, they do not belong to the reserve until their five years have expired. The regular service being therefore now reduced to five years, the Government has but five contingents instead of seven with which to keep up the army in time of peace to the effective normal force of 400,000 men. It follows that the first portion of the contingent—that required for immediate service—must be augmented. For example, the contingent of 1868 being like the preceding ones, 100,000 men, if we deduct the quota of the marines, which is 9000, the exempted from various causes, the men en congé as heads of their family, and defalcations of various kinds, the annual contingent of the land army will be found not more than 75,000. It is further to be remarked that the 400,000 men which we speak of as the normal effect of our army on a peace footing comprising officers, gendarmes, &c., which may be estimated at not less than 95,000. That part of the army which has to be renewed by the annual contingents does not, therefore, consist in reality of more than 305,000 men, and a fifth part of this, namely, 61,000, represents the first portion of the contingent annually called out. The remaining 12,000 form the second portion of the contingent remaining at home, but liable to be called out at the pleasure of the Government. But everybody knows with what paternal feelings the French army is governed by its chiefs, who, ever inspired by the Emperor's feelings, love the soldier whose privations, labours, dangers, and glory they share. And we constantly see that, wherever possible, the Minister at War delays the time fixed for the recruits to join, and discharges soldiers who have nearly served their time by anticipation, thus reducing the burden, not of the blood tax, as it is improperly called, but of that tax on the time, the patriotism, and the honour of the country, which is inevitably levied upon a portion of her youth. (Warm approbation.) When we deduct from 400,000, the regulation force of the army on a peace footing, those levied for various reasons, the number brought into line, it will be found that the number of fighting men is only about 300,000. In time of peace this force suffices for the maintenance of order. But in time of war it is altogether insufficient to supply the corps necessary for foreign expeditions, home duty, and the defence of the frontiers. Therefore it is that, after organising the active army, it was necessary to constitute a strong reserve, and to support both by a mobilisable National Guard. The Mobile National Guard is no new creation; its necessity was recognised by the laws of March, 1831, and January 13, 1831. In creating it now we are but carrying out the intent of former legislators, and filling up a regrettable hiatus in our national system of defence. In point of fact, the utmost increase which the new law gives to our effective army is 120,000 men. In presence of the armies which other European powers dispose of, such a force is manifestly inefficient. It requires to be supported by another national force—compact, solid, organised, capable at once of defending the territory and maintaining its internal order and security. Its presence at home will afford our regular troops full freedom of movement, both for attack and defence, and will facilitate the concentration of their utmost means of action against an enemy. Our populations have given splendid proofs of patriotism by rising en masse for the defence of the country. But a farseeing Government should spare them such trials, and the best way to do this is to organise beforehand such a system of defence as may defy all comers. Let us be invulnerable, and then we may reckon upon the moderation of others, and the pacific assurances of neighbouring peoples. ("Bravo, bravo," and *très bien*.) Let us distrust the illusions of those friends of peace who counsel us to trust the security of the country to a theory. (Marked assent.) Protections, will not suffer to defend a frontier (further and most emphatic marks of approbation)—and will fail to return an enemy's sword to the scabbard. Show yourselves powerful by your military institutions, and show by your political institutions that you prohibit yourself from undertaking an unjust war, and then you will be feared and respected, and will inspire no mistrust. ("Très bien," and *très bien*.) M. Dumas then entered into elaborate details of the organisation of the Mobile National Guard, which are less interesting than other parts of his report to foreign readers. He concludes as follows:—We see, therefore, that the active army comes from the nation by the annual drawing by lot; it returns to the nation by the reserve; and it leaves upon the nation through the Mobile National Guard just as a young and vigorous tree whose first and second roots plunge deeper and deeper into mother earth and impregnate themselves more and more with her generous juices. (Loud applause.) Such a combination of forces is only possible in a

country content with its destinies, a country which demands peace and prosperity, but whose chief, ever in accord with public opinion, is sure to be listened to whenever he speaks of the right of France, and sure to be followed whenever he invokes her honour. (Great applause again.) The Senate will excuse its reporter in obeying the orders of your committee, he confines himself to a general explanation of the scheme of the bill, and neglects technical considerations. There are marshals of France and illustrious general officers in the Senate who will deal with this part of the subject with greater authority. The wish of the committee is that your report should fully express its conviction in favour of a bill which it regards as a work of high civilisation, a bill which harmonises the greatest requirement of modern society—namely, the solid establishment of a standing army, the important interest of the liberal professions, of agriculture, manufactures, and trade. The desire for the maintenance of peace, the firm determination to repress all internal disorder, and the capacity in case of war to reply victoriously to every attack or menace of the foreigner. (Applause.) The principles of the new law may be summarised in a few words. It fixes the duration of service in the army at five years in the ranks and four years in the reserve. With the portion of each class not comprised in the contingent it forms a Mobile National Guard, the duration of whose service is five years. The two elements, combined with an annual contingent of 100,000 men, give, at the end of nine years, an army of from 700,000 to 750,000 men, and a Mobile National Guard of about 300,000. This law, whose full effects will not be aggressive character; it is not meant either to threaten the foreigner or to frighten the country; its one aim rests upon a simple question of ponderation and equilibrium. It desires gradually to put France on an equal military footing with neighbouring Powers. Nothing more. All its provisions have been calculated with a view to spare our populations and our finances in time of peace, and to prepare deliberately and certainly the means of powerful action in case France should be forced to make war. The prudence and moderation of neighbouring States render such an eventuality improbable; but the Emperor's government, while bound to provide for such contingency, feels all the more confident that it may be averted if the means of resistance and attack by France are raised more to a level with her rank in Europe and with the weight which she ought to have among the Powers. Thus then the active army, a part under colours, the rest at home, the reserve and the Mobile National Guard constitute the four elements of the military force of France. They may all be called upon to aid in defence of its right, safety, and its honour. But in case of partial calls, they are successively put in motion by the Minister at War, by the Emperor in case of urgency, and by an act of the Legislature in case of war declared. The country will find by these combinations a guarantee of its force, and Europe a guarantee of our moderation and our desire to seek progress in peace. Far from saddling the people with heavy charges, the new law contains many notable alterations in existing burdens. It does not augment the amount of the contingent, which still remains subject to an annual vote of the Chamber. It enlarges and extends cases of exemption. It abridges the duration of active service by two years; it not by exemption but by substitution; it leaves the men of the reserve, full liberty to marry three years before their final discharge, and only imposes upon them the obligation of rejoining in case of war. . . . Your committee, therefore, has the honour of proposing to the Senate—1st. That there is no ground to return the bill back to the Corps Legislatif, 2nd. That the Senate do not oppose its promulgation.

When M. Dumas sat down several senators proposed that the debate on the bill should go on to-morrow. M. Roulland, who it is understood means to oppose it, proposed Saturday as the very shortest delay which would give senators time to consider the important report which had been read. Cries of "Monday" being raised, M. Roulland said Monday would be better than Saturday, but that as the measure was said to be urgent he had not wished to suggest so long an adjournment. Baron Dupin, who also means to oppose the bill, having pressed to put off the debate till Monday that question was put from the chair, *par assent de voix*, and after one trial declared doubtful, President Troplong said the Chamber was of opinion that Monday should be the day. The difficulty with which the very short delay asked for was obtained is a sufficient guarantee to the Government that there is no fear of the Senate throwing out the bill.

AGED PEOPLE.

(London Review.)
WHAT is it that insures longevity? Granting that there is no such thing as an *elixir vitae*—that the utmost ingenuity of the chemist art has failed to compound a potion of such virtue as to arrest indefinitely the advances of decay, what are the natural conditions which result in old age? The question is interesting, since it concerns us all; and it is constantly arising, and pressing for an answer, which it has never yet obtained. An writer in the current number of the *Quarterly Review* has devoted an article to the consideration of this matter; but the result of his inquiries is that we can lay down very few general laws on the subject. Temperance, undoubtedly, is a good rule to go by; but it is beyond question that very intemperate men sometimes live to a great age, while careful men are cut short prematurely. Anacron, if we may depend on anything that is related of him, committed all kinds of excesses, lived to be more than eighty, and after all died of an accident. Everybody must be aware of instances of hard drinkers and loose lives attaining to something like patriarchal years; and a well-known story is told of two very old men who were cited in a court of justice to give evidence as to some local custom, and who were questioned by the Judge as to their habits. One said he had been a water-drinker all his life; the other confessed that he never went to bed sober. The story looks a little too epigrammatic for probability; yet it might be true. The *Quarterly Review*, however, is not correct in saying that "longevity is as common in those who defy regimen and sobriety as in those who most strictly enforce them," for immediately afterwards he writes, "It is but fair to add that the probabilities are four to one in favour of sobriety." Still, temperance is not a specific; nor is any particular kind of air. People live to be extremely old in towns as well as in the country; and hot climates and cold climates are both found to be consistent with length of days. When you read of the number of old people always to be met with in Norway, you are inclined to think that an icy atmo-

sphere is the great thing for conserving the vital forces, until you remember that the negroes of tropical climates are remarkable for reaching unusual ages. Nor is exercise infallible. The Rev. W. Davis, incumbent of Stanton-on-Wye, in Herefordshire, who died in 1700 at the reputed age of one hundred and five, took no outdoor exercise for the last thirty-five years of his life, and only walked a little from room to room, and that very slowly. Cleanliness is perhaps of all things the least necessary for longevity. Many of our lower orders who live to be old are sufficiently dirty in their persons, and it is simply begging the question to say that if they were cleaner they would live to be still older. Farm labourers, scavengers, dustmen, and some others, are almost compelled to be dirty by the very nature of their avocations; yet with the first of these three classes long life is frequent, and we are not aware that in the others the rate of mortality is low. Old Mrs. Lawson, an eccentric widow, who died in London, 1806, at the age of one hundred and six, would never have her rooms washed, and seldom swept, and was such a foe to personal ablutions that she never went further than to smear her face and neck with hog's lard, averring that "people who washed themselves were always catching cold;" yet she retained her health to the last, and at eighty-seven cut two new teeth. Of Elizabeth Curious, a woman of Savoy, it is recorded that, when she was at the age of one hundred and nineteen, she was "very dirty;" and it is said of the Icelanders that, although most uncleanly, consequently suffering a good deal from skin diseases, their average longevity exceeds that of the continental nations of Europe. It is, of course, not to be inferred from these examples that cleanliness is otherwise than a good thing; it is unquestionably a good thing, both physically and morally; but it is not a specific for securing old age, nor is dirt so harmful as might at first sight appear. In the present age, it may be as well to recollect that washing, like all other good things, may be carried too far. It is quite conceivable that too frequent ablutions of the person may have an exhausting influence, by unduly exciting the skin, or by removing some physical elements which

are required for sustaining the general vitality.

Much may depend on the circumstances of life; yet even here there is no laying down any inflexible rule. Generally, the condition most favourable to long life is that of ease and moderate affluence. Annuities are said to live for ever, because they are relieved from anxiety as to the future; and Dr. Waterhouse, Professor of Physics at Cambridge, in New England, in 1804, attributed the many instances of longevity which his country afforded to the mediocrity of men's circumstances, which removed them equally from the excesses of luxury and the deprivations of want. Yet it is certain that many rich people live to be old, and that many others within the range of pauperism contrive to get such a grip on life (though there can be little in it to interest or solicit them) that they hold on to an extreme age. Hardships frequently kill in early life, but beyond a certain time they seem rather to enervate the vital forces with pampering of the principle as a rule in the bringing up of children would be a mistake. It is "kill or cure," and more frequently the former than the latter. Some years ago, an Irish gentleman tried the experiment of letting his child go naked in the severest weather; but it ended like that other notable trial, as to whether a horse could live without food. As a rule, in cold climates, generous diet and warm clothing are the best conservators of life. Bacon told us long ago that there should ever be "a leaning towards the more benign extreme;" and modern physicians confirm his precept. "Be rather full and fat eating," he writes, "but rather full eating; that nature may be cherished, and yet taught mastery."

PHOTOGRAPHING CHILDREN.—Mr. H. J. Fellow gives in the *Philadelphian* a simple and effective remedy for the difficulty of obtaining a true time upon children's pictures. "He is a developer. To do this he turns up the edge of a quarter metal plate so that it will hold just sufficient for the development, and then heats it over a gas flame. By this means he frequently obtains a picture in ten seconds. It may perhaps lack a certain depth, but what can one expect from a child who will not sit still?"

TIME TABLES.

AND RICHMOND LINES.

—WEEK-DAYS.

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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FUNERAL.—The friends of the late Mr. JOSEPH DEWHURST, late of Parramatta-street, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to move from his late residence, Sydneyham Cottage, Canterbury Road, and proceed to the Cemetery, Canterbury, THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock. C. KINSELLA and SON, Undertakers, Sussex-street, near Oldfield's Hall, and South Head Road, near Crown-street.

FUNERAL.—The friends of the late Mrs. CATHERINE McDONALD are invited to attend her funeral; the procession to move from St. Mary's temporary Cathedral (THIS Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker.

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VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANIES.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
United Capital, £22,000,000.
Head Office—Melbourne.
Directors—Sydney Branch:
George Thompson, Messrs. John De V. Lamb, Rep.
Insurance against Fire and Marine Risks.
Policies issued to cover up to £10,000 on fire risks, and
£20,000 marine, with claims payable in London, Victoria,
Queensland, South Australia, New Zealand, or wherever
the Companies have representatives.
Chief Offices for New South Wales and Queensland, New
Pitt-street, Sydney.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Chief Office, Adelaide, South Australia.
Capital, £250,000.
Marine risks accepted on hulls, goods, freights, &c.
Claims payable in London, Melbourne, or London.
Local Director—JOHN ALGER, Esq.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.
56, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and BONE, Agents.
Chief Office, No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid-up capital, £250,000.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.
No. 56, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
LENTON and SMITH'S GREAT NOVELTY FOR
THE COLONIES.
Third week of the
JAPANESE WONDERS,
under the special patronage of
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.
The fashionable MID-DAY PERFORMANCE will
take place on SATURDAY, April 18.
Children half-price to all parts of the house.
Dress on or 2, commence at half-past 2.

TUESDAY EVENING.
Representatives and Service in Japan.
First night of the Large and Small Talk Man, with
GONROU's purely Japanese scene of Pandora's Box
and "The Japanese." The Japanese.
FRANK and JOHN (first time), High-Swinging Hoops.
The Horizontal Ladder; or, a Ship-on-Swing Hoops.
The most dangerous and greatest sensation yet introduced.
Holiday feats, by CHIO-NOS-KEE and the wonderful
and extraordinary CUTS-WO-GERO.

The first part of the Japanese HI-KO-NO'S will
be given in a new scene, painted by Mr. Habbe, representing
the INTERIOR RECEPTION CHAMBER in the
Teyoan Palace at Tokio. Here the Commemorative Treaty
of Great Britain was signed by the Japanese Com-
missioners and Lord Kido, throwing open the Ports of Yoko-
hama, Nagasaki, Hakodadi, Kanagawa, and Simoda to the
commerce of the world.
Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; upper circle and
gallery, 1s.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
LENTON and SMITH'S JAPANESE WONDERS,
VICEROY'S COMMAND NIGHT,
on FRIDAY, April 17th,
under the patronage of His Excellency the Right Hon. the
Governor, by Ladyship, the Countess of BELMORE,
and suite, who have signified their assent to
honour the
JAPANESE PERFORMANCES
with their presence on the above evening.
Box book open from 10 till 4 daily.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
LENTON and SMITH'S GREAT NOVELTY FOR
THE COLONIES.
The ladies and gentlemen who were unable to obtain
tickets last Saturday, and the general public, are respect-
fully invited to attend the THIRD FASHIONABLE MID-DAY
ENTERTAINMENT will take place on
SATURDAY, April 18th.
The doors will open at 2, and commence at half-past 2.
Children half-price to all parts of the house.
The Box Office will be open from 10 till 4 daily; and
ladies and gentlemen who wish to secure their seats
early, with their families are requested to secure their seats
early.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Under the Management of Mr. H. Hoskins.
Stage Manager—Mr. Stuart O'Brien.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
of that distinguished actor,
MR. WALTER MONTGOMERY,
who will appear in "MACBETH," for the first time in
Sydney, in his great impersonation of
MACBETH.
This EVENING, Tuesday, April 14, will be presented
Shakespeare's tragedy of
MACBETH,
with all the original music, by Locke.
Macbeth.....MR. WALTER MONTGOMERY.
To conclude with the laughable farce of
GRIMSHAW, BAGSHAW, and BRADSHAW.
TO-MORROW, Wednesday, Mr. WALTER MONT-
GOMERY, in his world-renowned impersonation of
ROMEO.
In consequence of the great expense of this engagement,
the prices of admission during Mr. Montgomery's engage-
ment will be
Dress Circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; upper circle, 1s;
gallery, 6d.
Monthly Ticket issued from 20th instant.
Doors open at half-past 7, performance to commence at 8
o'clock precisely. Box office open from 11 to 3, where places
can be secured.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Great treat for the hol-
iday season. MR. WALTER MONTGOMERY as
MACBETH, TO-NIGHT.
VICTORIA THEATRE.—MR. WALTER MONT-
GOMERY as MACBETH, TO-NIGHT.
VICTORIA THEATRE.—MACBETH TO-NIGHT.
MR. WALTER MONTGOMERY.
SCHOOL OF ARTS.
GR. CARR has the honour of announcing a short series
of GRAND FAREWELL SEANCES, each of which will be
preceded by a brief lecture not to exceed in duration 20
minutes, to be followed by a series of lectures on the
Delinquency of Character, including the marvellous
Electro-Psychological, Phreno-Mesmeric, and Electro-
Magnetic Manifestations, which have elicited such uni-
versal expressions of delight and approval.
PROGRAMME OF LECTURES.—TUESDAY (this
evening), The Philosophy of Life; Wednesday, April 15,
The Philosophy of the Cosmos; Thursday, April 16,
Napoleon I. and Washington; Friday, April 17, Love,
Courtship, and Matrimony; Saturday, April 18, Persons
and Places; Monday, April 20, the Talpist and the Bar;
Tuesday, April 21, the Philosophy of Metempsychosis.
Commencing each evening at 8. Admission: Gallery 1s;
body of Hall, 2s; chairs, 3s; children, half-price.

HOMEBUSH RACES.
Owners of DOGS are especially cautioned not to allow
them to appear on the course during the Races; as all dogs
found on the course will be destroyed.
HOMEBUSH RACES.
It is requested that all ACCOUNTS against the Com-
mittee may be sent to the Secretary at the office of
Bull's Head, not later than WEDNESDAY NEXT, the
15th instant.
HARRY P. MOSTYN, Secretary.

HOMEBUSH RACES.—HOMEBUSH RACES.
The annual FAREWELL SEANCES, with six horses,
will leave the corner of King and George streets, at
10.30. Fare, 2s 6d; return ticket, 4s.
A C H E L D E R'S
GRAND HISTORIC MIRROR and DIORAMA
CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA
is coming, and will open at
THE SCHOOL OF ARTS
on the 28th April.
Full particulars will be duly announced.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS.
267, Pitt-street (adjoining Messrs. Farmer and Co.),
Melbourne, and Sydney, and Managers
Messrs. Adams and Messrs. Farmer.
Open from 10 A.M. till 10 P.M.
Admission to the waxworks, 1s; children 6d. Free-
admission, 10 A.M. till 10 P.M.
Just added, O.P.A. B.R.R.L.

NEO-MESMERISM.—Professor WHITE at Perma-
nenta School of Arts, Tuesday and Wednesday Eve-
nings, 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s; children 6d. Free-
admission, 10 A.M. till 10 P.M.
DANCING.—Professor WHITE, at the Grand Neo-
mesmerism School of Arts, Tuesday and Wednesday Eve-
nings, 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s; children 6d. Free-
admission, 10 A.M. till 10 P.M.
F. WHITE, Proprietor of a School of Arts, Sydney, 18th April.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
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ST. JAMES'S SCHOOLS.—The Annual Festival of
these Schools will be held D.V. in Parramatta
Domain, on ST. GEORGE'S DAY, April 23rd. The
Volunteer Band will attend. Tickets for the excursion by
rail, price 2s 6d, may be obtained at St. James's Church,
Parramatta, and at Messrs. H. Cole, King-
street; F. and E. Cole, Ferguson, Gould, Cooke, George-
street; C. Lewis, William-street; Harbourside, South
Head Road; and Tighy, Haymarket. Further particu-
lars in future advertisements.

AUSTRIAN LIBRARY.
GEO. V. DANES'S DRAMATIC READINGS
under the distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the
GOVERNOR, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 6s and 2s, with programmes, may be obtained at
the Hall, and principal book and music sellers.
SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—Excursion and
Picnic in Parramatta Park.—The Annual Festival
of the Schools connected with St. Luke's, Burwood, and St.
Alban's, Five Bunch, will be held on THURSDAY, the
16th April.
The teachers and children are requested to be at the
Burswood Station at 10.25 a.m. The parishioners will
kindly bring their own refreshments, &c., &c. Visitors
are reminded of the train which leaves Sydney for Para-
matta at 10.15 a.m., stopping at intermediate stations.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL GLEBE POINT.—The
work of this school will be resumed on THURSDAY
MORNING, April 16th.
JOHN PENNILL, M.A.

EDUCATION.—Parramatta House School, Point
Piper Road, RE-OPENS on Wednesday, 15th
instant. Several vacancies. Prospectus of terms, &c., for-
warded, on application. G. H. STANLEY, L.L.D., Principal.

MRS. BATES'S SCHOOL.
146, Phillip-street, near Presbyterian Church.
The number of pupils is limited to thirty.
Boys cannot be admitted who are unable to read and
write and the four corners of the alphabet.
Work will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, 15th instant.
MR. JOHN HILL, K.S.M., begs to inform his
pupils that the ensuing Quarter will commence on
THURSDAY, April 16. All communications to be ad-
dressed, care of R. H. COLE, Esq., 111, Pitt-street.

MRS. H. HOCKNEY DAWSON'S CLASSES re-
sumed MONDAY next, 20th instant. All attend-
ance. Vacancies for two boarders. 112, Elizabeth-
street, Sydney.

MRS. BISS receives a limited CLASS of Private
Pupils. She has efficient assistants, and is able
to give much individual instruction and attention.
High references can be given. Commencement from
day of entrance. 110, Phillip-street.

MR. PENNY'S SCHOOL. 21, Stanley-street.
Easter Holidays terminate 15th April.
SYDNEY LADIES' COLLEGE.—Miss FLOWER
begs to receive the pupils and professors on THURSDAY
MORNING, April 16th, at 10 o'clock.

THE SECOND TERM, 1868.
will commence MONDAY, April 20th, and con-
clude Friday, June 26th.
W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master, 170, Albert-street.

THE MISSES HOOPER will receive their Pupils on
THURSDAY, April 16th, at 10 o'clock, Upper Fort-street.
THE SYDNEY MAIL
PERMANENTLY ENLARGED,
From Twelve to Sixteen Pages,
FRIDAY FOURPENCE.
Publishing Office, Hunter-street.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.
Notice to the Advertising Public.
In order to increase the facilities for advertising in this
the local and colonial press, the proprietors have decided
to state that we have been appointed Advertising Agents
for Sydney, Melbourne, and London.
All advertisements received by us will meet with prompt
attention, and be charged at the same rate as at the
Herald Office.

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60, COLLINS-STREET, MELBOURNE.
11, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON.

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20s per annum. ADDISON, 60, Pitt-st., N. Sydney.

THE OFFICIAL POST OFFICE DIRECTORY OF
NEW SOUTH WALES, for 1868.
(Baillière's.)
containing the names, residences, and occupations of the
inhabitants in each post town of the colony, inclusive of
Sydney and suburbs, and comprising
UPWARDS OF 150,000 NAMES.
arranged locally and alphabetically, with references.
Compiled by authority, and published by F. F. Baillière,
281, George-street, Sydney.

**THE CITY HOSIERY AND GLOVE WARE-
HOUSE.** 388, GEORGE-STREET.
GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR HOSIERY of